Hansenula polymorpha pex11 cells are affected in peroxisome retention

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Supplementary material

Video 1. Time-lapse imaging of peroxisomes in *H. polymorpha* wild type cells growing in the presence of glucose. Cells produce GFP-SKL to visualize peroxisomes. Peroxisomes are equally distributed over mother and daughter cell at an early stage of bud development. The video was captured at 30 frames/hour and is displayed at 2 frames/second. Video stills from this video are presented in Figure 3A.

Video 2. Time-lapse imaging of peroxisomes in *H. polymorpha pex11* cells growing in the presence of glucose. Cells produce GFP-SKL to visualize peroxisomes. The peroxisome migrates into the developing bud at an early stage of bud development leaving the mother cell devoid of peroxisomes. The video was captured at 30 frames/hour and is displayed at 2 frames/second. Video stills from this video are presented in Figure 3B.

Video 3. Time-lapse imaging of peroxisomes in *H. polymorpha* wild type cells producing Inp1-GFP growing in the presence of glucose. Upon initiation of bud formation the Inp1-GFP fluorescence increased strongly to the organelles that are retained in the mother cells. The video was captured at 20 frames/hour and is displayed at 2 frames/second. Video stills from this video are presented in Figure 5A.

Video 4. Time-lapse imaging of *H. polymorpha pex11* cells producing Inp1-GFP growing in the presence of glucose. In *pex11* cells Inp1-GFP is localized to peroxisomes that are transported to the bud. The video was captured at 20 frames/hour and is displayed at 2 frames/second. Video stills from this video are presented in Figure 5B.